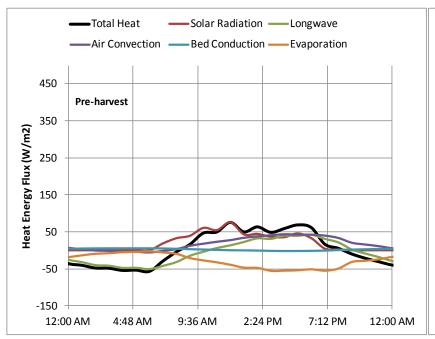
# Water Quality Program

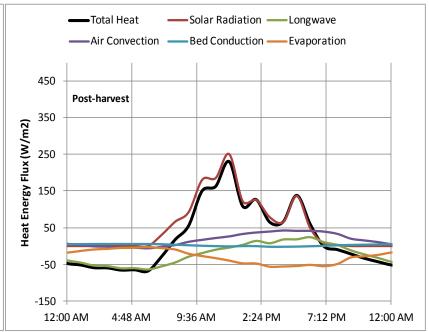
Figures for Oregon Forest Industry
Council's Questions/Concerns
Re: Protecting Cold Water Criterion

June 19th, 2014



## Figure 1: Energy Fluxes @ RipStream Site 5556



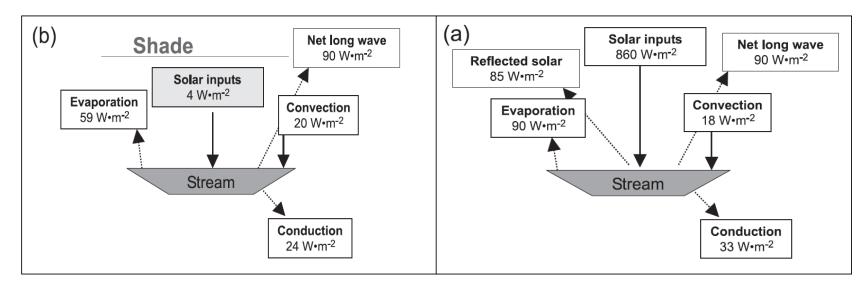


Modeled heat energy fluxes **pre harvest** at stream km 1.25 in the treatment reach on July 31, 2003.

Modeled heat energy fluxes **post harvest** at stream km 1.25 in the treatment reach on July 31, 2003.



# Figure 2: Field Measured Energy Fluxes



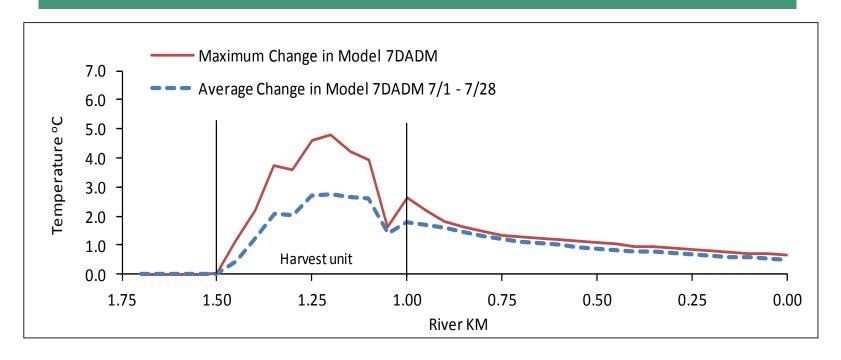
Thermal energy fluxes at noon on July 20, 1997 on a <u>fully shaded</u> study stream in the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest. Thermal energy lost is -149 W\*m<sup>-2</sup>.

Thermal energy fluxes at noon on July 20, 1997 on an <u>unshaded</u> study stream in the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest. **Thermal energy gained is 580 W\*m**-2.

Johnson 2004



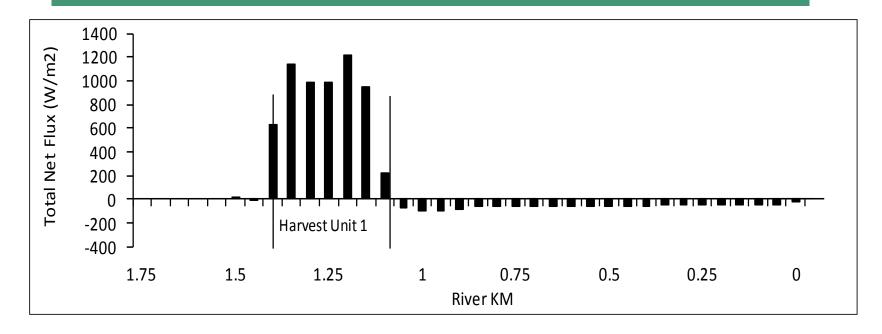
## Figure 3: Heat Source Results for Argue Creek



Simulated change in longitudinal 7-day average daily maximum (7DADM) temperatures from harvest at RipStream site 7854, holding all factors constant except vegetation.



### Figure 4: Heat Source Results for Drift Creek Trib

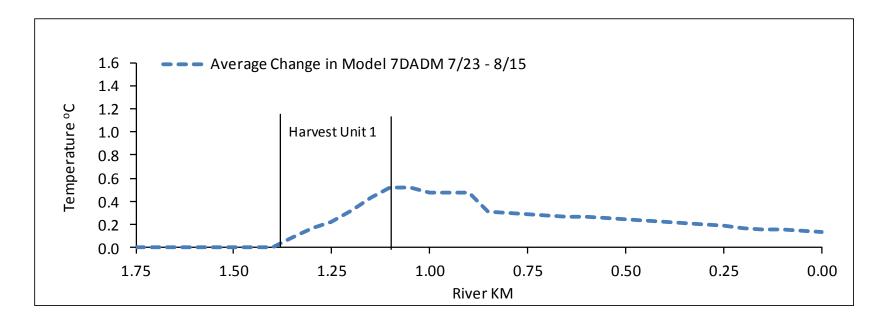


Simulated change in longitudinal net energy fluxes from harvest at RipStream site 5556, holding all factors constant except vegetation.

Results only include effect of the Harvest Unit 1 in RipStream study area.



#### Figure 5: Heat Source Results for Drift Creek Trib

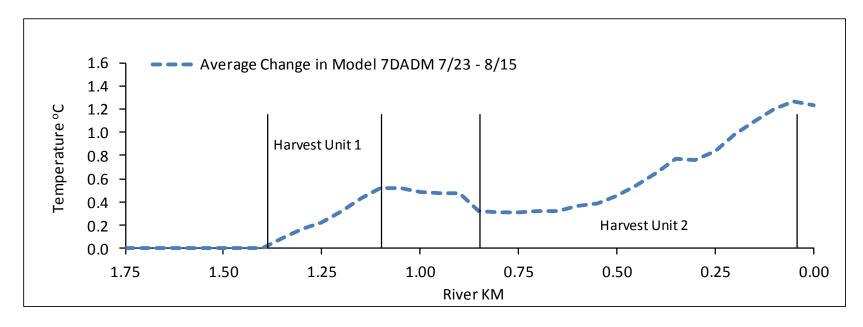


Simulated change in longitudinal 7-day average daily maximum (7DADM) temperatures from harvest at RipStream site 5556, holding all factors constant except vegetation.

Results only include effect of the Harvest Unit 1 in RipStream study area.



#### Figure 6: Heat Source Results for Drift Creek Trib

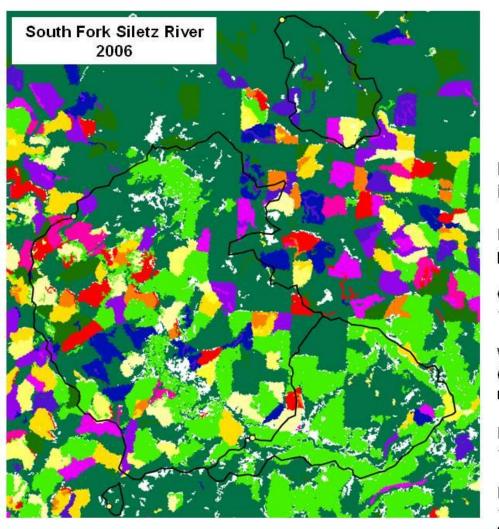


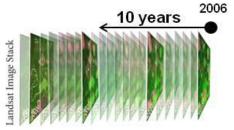
Simulated change in longitudinal 7-day average daily maximum (7DADM) temperatures from harvest at RipStream site 5556, holding all factors constant except vegetation.

Results include effects from the harvest unit in RipStream study area (Harvest Unit 1) and a second harvest unit downstream of the study area (Harvest Unit 2).



### Figure 7: Change Detection Analysis





Kennedy et al 2010.

Percent area disturbed in 2006 = 17%

Includes any harvest 10 years prior from 1996-2006.

Color = harvested 1996 - 2006

White = Non forested (Ag/Rural residential, meadow)

Dark Green = not harvested 1985 - 2006.

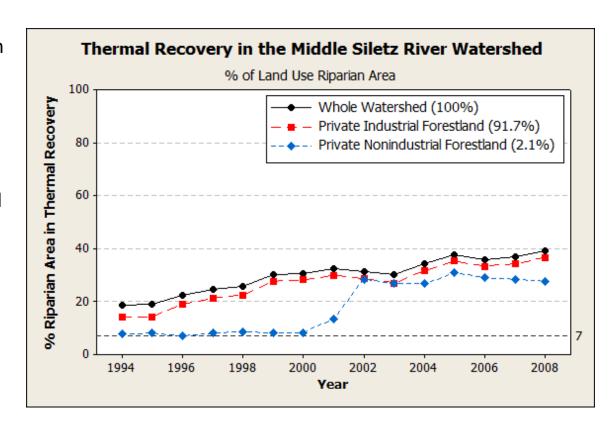
Light Green = har∨ested 1985-1996. (Not counted in total)

DEQ

## Figure 8: Thermal Recovery in Middle Siletz River

Percent of riparian area in thermal recovery (≤10 years post-disturbance) as a percentage of the land use in question.

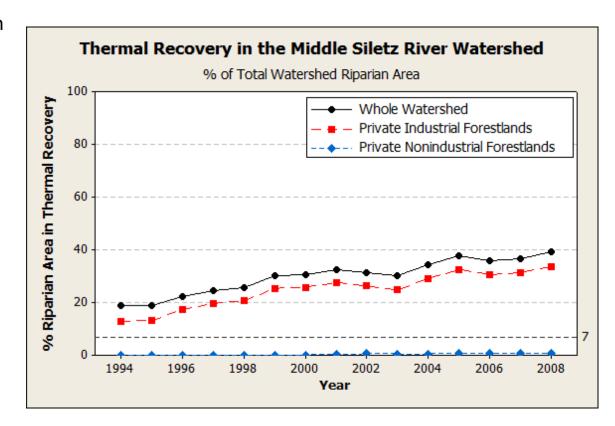
Percentages in the legend are the amount of the total watershed area in that land use.





#### Figure 9: Thermal Recovery in Middle Siletz River

Percent of riparian area in thermal recovery (≤10 years post-disturbance) as a percentage of the total watershed riparian area.

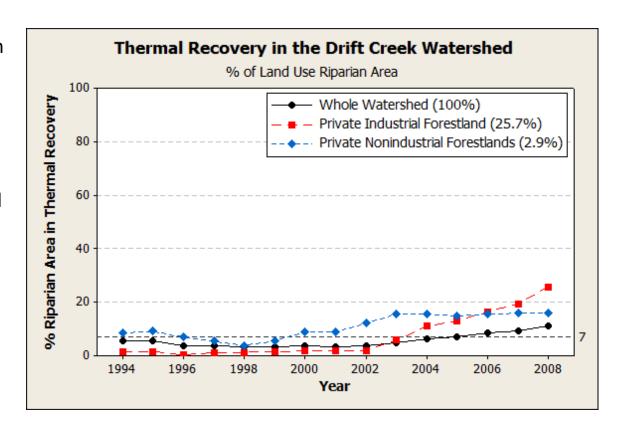




## Figure 10: Thermal Recovery in Drift Creek

Percent of riparian area in thermal recovery (≤10 years post-disturbance) as a percentage of the land use in question.

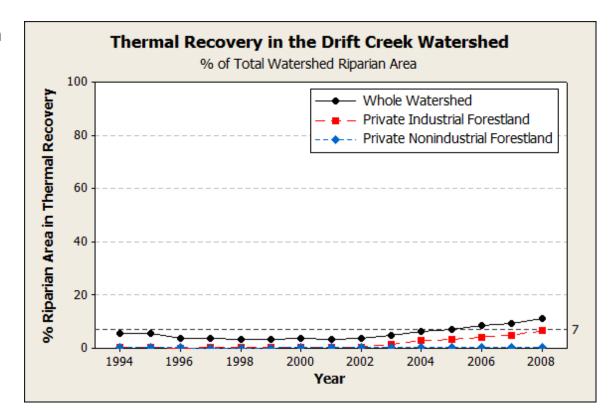
Percentages in the legend are the amount of the total watershed area in that land use.





## Figure 11: Thermal Recovery in Drift Creek

Percent of riparian area in thermal recovery (≤10 years post-disturbance) as a percentage of the total watershed riparian area.

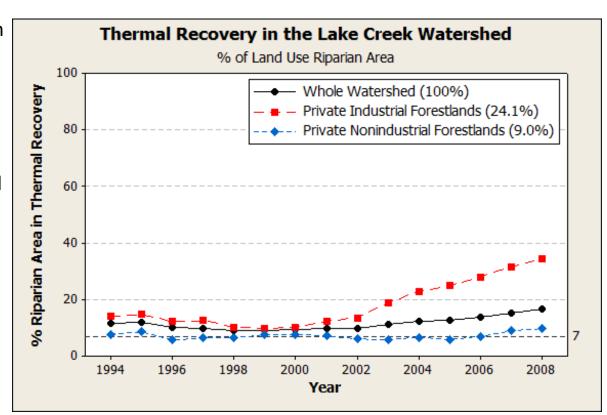




### Figure 12: Thermal Recovery in Lake Creek

Percent of riparian area in thermal recovery (≤10 years post-disturbance) as a percentage of the land use in question.

Percentages in the legend are the amount of the total watershed area in that land use.





#### Figure 13: Thermal Recovery in Lake Creek

Percent of riparian area in thermal recovery (≤10 years post-disturbance) as a percentage of the total watershed riparian area.

